The Wyoming Department of Health Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division Report to the Governor and the Joint Labor, Health, and Social Services Interim Committee

Report on Substance Abuse Control Plan

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1. General Comments

In prior years, the Substance Abuse Division filed a report focusing entirely on programs and expenditures from legislation enacted in 2002, House Bill 59 (HB59). This year's report is broader and will provide legislators with a comprehensive view of the work of the newly reorganized Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division of the Wyoming Department of Health. This report is designed to meet the statutory requirements to report to the legislature on the Substance Abuse Control Plan, the tobacco programs, and the drug courts. The Division believes the inter-relationship between all of the programs for which statutes require reports is better served by a comprehensive view of the work being accomplished.

Beginning in 2002 with the enactment of HB59, Substance Abuse Control Plan, the State of Wyoming has made a considerable investment in improving the substance abuse services delivery system. Prior to 2002, the Substance Abuse Division was severely underfunded. There were no science-based standards, nor any requirement that treatment and prevention programs be certified. Felony drug offenders were seldom assessed prior to sentencing, though plea bargains frequently allowed offenders to seek treatment. Most residential treatment programs were 28 days in duration and few used best practices. At the time, there were only two drug courts in the state and both were struggling financially with federal grants that were coming to an end.

With the passage of HB59 in 2002, the State began an important process to increase the capacity of the State to provide treatment and prevention programs and to improve the quality and accountability of those programs. The law enacted in 2002 required the Wyoming Department of Health to promulgate research based standards and to certify programs that complied. It also required that no State funds or court referrals could be made to programs not certified under those standards. The law further required that every person convicted of a felony be assessed to determine whether they needed substance abuse treatment and at what level, e.g. outpatient or residential. HB59 also appropriated nearly \$25 million from Tobacco Settlement Funds to expand treatment capacity in the communities, expand the Intensive Supervised Probation programs of the Department of Family Services (for juveniles) and Department of Corrections (for adults and drug courts). The 2002 law created a 100-bed treatment facility for the adult offenders in Casper and enhanced the ability of law enforcement to reduce the sale of alcohol to underage buyers.

In 2005, the legislature created a Select Committee on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The efforts of that committee significantly accelerated the progress toward developing a mental health and substance abuse services delivery system with a full continuum of care based on providing services on a regional basis. In the 2006 budget session, the legislature enacted House Bill 91 (HB91), which appropriated \$37.1 million for mental health and substance abuse system improvements. These improvements range from a facility study at the Wyoming State Hospital, community service enhancements, the children's Medicaid waiver, regional acute psychiatric care pilot project, recruitment of psychiatrists, and mental health crisis stabilization to infrastructural improvements to allow the state to better measure outcomes of treatment. HB91 dealt primarily with the mental health system.

In 2007, the Select Committee sponsored a second major bill. Senate File 76 (SF76) continued the progress toward fulfilling a continuum of care based on regional services. The bill appropriated an additional 19.5 million dollars for mental health and substance abuse services. It

included funding for supported housing for mental health clients, training of professionals working with senior citizens, telepsychiatry equipment, early intervention for children with mental health problems, and an expansion of residential capacity for substance abuse. The bill also appropriated funds for grants to community coalitions.

While providing significant new funding for mental health and substance abuse programs, the legislature was clear about expecting improved services and outcomes. House Bill 133 (HB133) requires the Department of Health to maintain a data system allowing the Department to measure outcomes and to share information with other agency programs. HB76 permits the Department to withhold contract payments from any provider unwilling to enter into a performance-based contract.

The following is the Annual Report of the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division on the state of substance abuse services in Wyoming five years after the enactment of HB59 and following the additional funding provided by HB91 and SF76. While previous reports have been limited to HB59, this one is intended to be more comprehensive and to convey to the legislature and other readers the state of the current substance abuse delivery system in broader terms.

Reorganization of the Department of Health, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division

In December 2006, Governor Freudenthal appointed Rodger McDaniel to head the Substance Abuse Services Division. In compliance with the recommendation of the Management Audit Committee, Mr. McDaniel was appointed as a Deputy Director of the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH). The Governor and Wyoming Department of Health Director Dr. Brent Sherard also decided the separate divisions for mental health and substance abuse should be integrated. A reorganization plan was developed and implemented in the spring of 2007.

The reorganization was accomplished in consideration of recommendations made by the Management Audit Committee in two separate program audits of the Substance Abuse Division (HB59: Substance Abuse Planning and Accountability in January 2006 and Drug Courts in July 2006). Based on those reports and other expectations, it was determined that a reorganization should serve these five goals: (1) improved accountability through performance-based contracting practices; (2) improved accountability through research and collection and analysis of appropriate data; (3) improved services through promotion of best practices and quality assurance; (4) the development of an integrated state plan for mental health and substance abuse in collaboration with other relevant state agencies; and (5) providing meaningful assistance to local community initiatives to identify and address their unique substance abuse and mental health needs.

Accordingly, the Division has been restructured to include two sections. The Community-based Treatment and Prevention Services Section is headed by Administrator Mary Flanderka. The section oversees all community treatment centers, Access to Recovery, the Prevention Framework grants, tobacco programs, and community substance abuse initiative support. The Policy and Planning Section is headed by Administrator Korin Schmidt and includes fiscal and contracting, interagency coordination, and research and data.

The Department believes this organizational structure will serve the goals of both the Executive and Legislative branches in meeting the expectations of improved services for the people of Wyoming. As an organization, the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division adopted the following mission statement, which we attempt to reflect in all of our work:

The role of the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division:

Citizen Advocacy: Our decisions will always be made looking through the eyes of Wyoming people and families who need quality mental health and substance abuse treatment, prevention, and recovery services.

Community Empowerment: Substance abuse and mental health are issues confronting communities, e.g. schools, the work place, neighborhoods, places where people worship, have fun, and live. Our role is to encourage and empower communities to meet the need, as they see it, in their own communities.

Performance Contracting: The Division is entrusted with taxpayer funds to purchase tens of millions of dollars in mental health and substance abuse services. We have a responsibility to make certain every dollar produces a good outcome for those who need the services and for those who pay for them.

Data Collection, Research, and Analysis: The Division will be the most respected source of data, research and information on best practices for mental health and substance abuse in Wyoming.

Integrated Efforts and Collaboration: We will undertake no program or initiative without including others, including the clients of the mental health and substance abuse system and their families. This work is far too important for us to go it alone.

2. Specific Requirements of Statute

This report is prepared and provided to certain legislative committees in compliance with the following statutes:

W.S 9-2-2706 requires an annual report on the effectiveness of achieving the goals of the State substance abuse control plan to include detailed information on expenditures. This report is to be submitted to the Joint Labor, Health, and Social Services Committee on or before October 1 of each year.

3. Impact/Consequences/Outcomes

Substance Abuse Control Plan:

A thoughtful response to substance abuse problems has emerged over the last five years as a result of the partnership between all three branches of State government. Choices have been made that have set the State on the path of institutionalizing quality improvement and accountability.

The Wyoming response can be best understood if broken down into these components:

- ▶ Improved Contracting Practices: Assuring the process by which the State government purchases services is used to ensure compliance with best practices and provides for continuous quality improvement through a transparent data collection, analysis and reporting process.
- ▶ Regionalization of Services: Delivery of services through a regional system that assures all citizens of reasonable availability of the services they need.
- ▶ Integration of Efforts: Recognition of the role of various State agencies and the Judicial Branch in identifying and meeting the substance abuse needs of citizens using their services and encouraging coordination of efforts and use of best practices by those entities.
- ▶ Community Empowerment: Fundamental to an effective response to the substance abuse issue is the recognition that local communities are where this problem is experienced directly, that they have both the greatest stake in solving the problem, and the ability to do so. The role of the State should be to provide technical assistance and funding, while permitting maximum decision making and participation by local leaders.
- ▶ Prevention and Early Intervention: Finally, the State must recognize the role of prevention and early intervention in a way that empowers people to take responsibility for their own health and that of their family. A significant part of this requires the Department to make certain the consumers are heard and that their voices are a part of all decisions regarding service design and delivery.

Improved Contracting Practices:

How is Wyoming assuring the process by which the State government purchases services is used to ensure compliance with best practices and provides for continuous quality improvement through a transparent data collection, analysis, and reporting process?

Answer: The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division is implementing performance-based contracting, has adopted National and Wyoming Outcome measures, has implemented the Wyoming Client Information System (WCIS) to collect outcome data, and has developed a Quality Assurance Initiative to monitor compliance.

The Division offers no direct treatment or prevention services. Instead, it is the role of the Division to purchase those services for and on behalf of Wyoming citizens. In the last biennium, the Division entered into 246 contracts for substance abuse related services, totaling more than 45 million dollars. It is the intent of the Division to use that significant "purchasing power" to improve the quality of services.

In the last six months, the Division has begun to shift from regulatory contracting to performance-based contracting. Another way to understand this is to think in terms of changing from buying services or processes to buying outcomes or results. It is a change in thinking from using contracts to tell providers what to do and how to do it, to setting forth the results the State expects out of the contractual relationship.

Formerly the contracts with substance abuse treatment centers set forth the types of services we intended to purchase, e.g. residential, outpatient, intensive outpatient, etc. The contracts said nothing about the outcomes we hoped to achieve through the purchase of those services. The performance-based contracts entered on July 1, 2007, are different. The new contracts describe the following outcomes expected from the services purchased:

- coordination of services with the departments of Corrections and Family Services;
- reduced rates of out-of-home placement of children;
- reduced recidivism among persons on probation and/or parole; and
- improved high school graduation rates.

The contracts include specific targeted populations, such as combat veterans, women with children, and persons suffering from serious mental illness, among others. Similarly, in all contracting, the Division is beginning to instill a thought process among program managers aimed at considering what result we seek to purchase in every contract.

In addition to seeking to more clearly spell out outcomes in contracts, the Division is now able to measure outcomes using data reported by treatment providers. Based on the National Outcome Measures (NOMS), the Division has adopted Wyoming Outcome Measures (WYPOMS). The WYPOMS are "real life" measurements, which provide information that demonstrates whether clients are experiencing changes in their life that allow them to live successfully as a result of treatment. Attached, as Appendix A, is a copy of the NOMS. The WYPOMS are attached as Appendices B through F. Measuring items such as education, employment, stable housing, criminal activity and sobriety give provide good indicators about whether treatment really works.

The Wyoming Client Information System is the information technology that allows us to measure these outcomes. This system was activated on July 1, 2007. Providers are required to report quarterly on outcomes as treatment plans are updated. Accordingly, beginning 28 days after the end of the first quarter of operation of WCIS (i.e. ca. October 28, 2007), the Division will begin to accumulate outcome data to share with policy makers and the public.

Finally, the Division is implementing a three phase Quality Assurance Initiative. Parts of the initiative have been in place for sometime. For example, since the enactment of HB59 in 2002, the Division has contracted with the Center for Application of Substance Abuse Technology at the University of Nevada-Reno, to certify providers for compliance with State standards. This review will continue to be Phase One of the Quality Assurance Initiative.

Under Phase Two, the CASAT site visit reports will be reviewed internally by Division Quality Assurance staff working with consumers. Each report, together with WCIS data, will be studied and the Quality Assurance Review Team will make recommendations for program improvement. Corrective action plans will be requested of providers where necessary. Phase Three will involve the gradual implementation of a citizen review process, similar to that used by the Department of Family Services (DFS) to improve child welfare practices. Using both professional and citizen reviewers, treatment provider case records will be reviewed using an instrument measuring timely access to treatment, use of best practices, and support for recovery. This process is

intended to measure community response to addiction, as opposed to focusing only on the provider.

The Division proposes to contract with the Wyoming Citizen Review Panel, the entity conducting the DFS child welfare reviews, to do this work. The Division has sufficient funds to develop the site visit instrument but will request funding for the process in its 2009-2010 budget.

Compliance with HB74 and HB133, Development of the Wyoming Client Information System

The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division is committed to providing quality care to persons receiving substance abuse and mental health services. Improvements to our systems of care must be derived from decision making, which is supported through the use of scientific data and information. There are at least two different tracks of activity that must be maintained in order to provide quality care to persons served. The first track is through scientific research on the causes and effective treatments of addiction and mental illness. The second track is through continuing improvements in the systems of care that provides services to people in need of treatment. The Division is developing the capacity to utilize both tracks of activity through research and quality improvement initiatives.

The majority of data utilized for research and Quality Improvement (QI) activities are derived from the Division's information system which is called the Wyoming Client Information System. This technology collects and reports data that is submitted to the Division from contract providers. Over the years, the Division has worked with providers to develop local and statewide reporting capacity to answer the question: "Who receives what services from whom, at what cost, and with what effect?" Annual enhancements are made to WCIS and local provider information systems as the Division increases its capacity to identify unique clients and link the services they receive to their treatment outcomes.

HB133 is an important and timely piece of legislation that supports both research and quality improvement initiatives. This legislation supports the Division's increased capacity to collect, analyze, synthesize, and report scientific data about clients who are receiving services from our contract providers; and the outcomes of such services. This act authorizes the Department of Health to share client information within the Department and in compliance of State and Federal requirements which protect the privacy, security and confidentiality of privileged client information. HB 133 also allows the Department to use client information for research purposes.

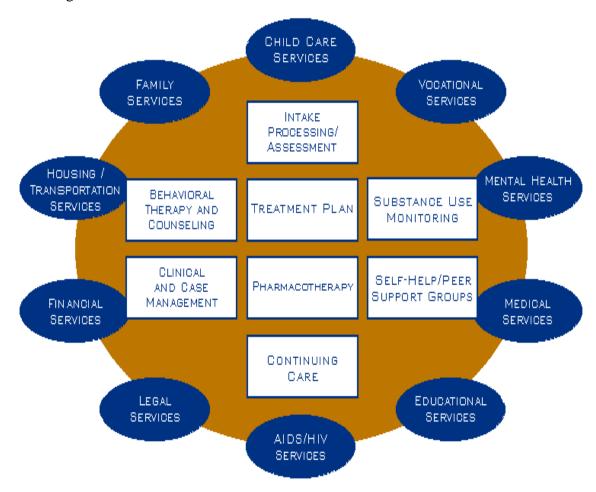
HB133 also provides support to addressing issues identified in the January, 2006 report by the Management Audit Committee on HB59: Substance Abuse Planning and Accountability. The report recommended that the Division require the use of the same type of unique client identifier as required by other state health funded programs so that client and outcome information can be linked and compared across funded programs, such as Drug Courts and Medicaid.

The Division has worked jointly with service providers in developing standardized data sets and unique client identifiers. Specific requirements are included in the Division's FY08 contracts with providers to include the reporting of the client's Social Security Number to the Division's WCIS. The use of this identifier will allow the Division to evaluate and monitor client services and treatment outcomes across programs and services within the Department.

Regionalization of Services:

Current efforts to provide a range of necessary services on a regional basis are the result of careful planning over the last five years. A document entitled Reclaiming Wyoming: A Comprehensive Blueprint for Prevention, Early Intervention, and treatment of Substance Abuse was published in 2001. The Blueprint was the basis for the enactment of HB59 in 2002. The study documented the impact of historic under-funding of substance abuse services. One of those impacts was the lack of services in less populated counties and regions of the state.

Following is a diagram of what a comprehensive system of care would offer in order to maximize good outcomes from treatment:



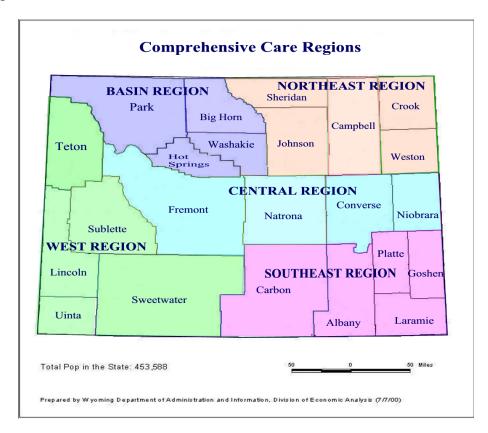
Frequently, when treatment fails it is because the client was not matched correctly with the level of care needed, e.g. a person needing residential care was placed instead in outpatient program because there were no residential beds available. Another factor contributing to poor treatment outcomes is the failure of a system to provide the array of services the client needs.

Clearly, Wyoming cannot afford to offer all the services necessary in every community or even in every county. The Blueprint proposed a tiered delivery system in which certain counties would be able to offer the full continuum of care from detox and residential beds through intensive outpatient, outpatient, and continuing care. These services would have been provided in the larger communities. A second tier of counties, those in the mid-population range would

provide everything except expensive residential care. A third tier of the smallest counties would have provided little more than outpatient treatment.

The Select Committee on Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services determined that a regional system of service delivery would be preferable. As a result of their work and the enactment of HB91 in 2006 and SF76 in 2007, the Division is following their direction to implement regional systems of care. The goal is to evolve into a statewide system where all necessary services for mental health and substance abuse would be available to citizens throughout the state in the region within which they live and work.

For that purpose, the decision was made to divide the state into five service regions as depicted on this map:



Counties were placed in regions based on natural patterns of commerce and travel and not based on population.

The mental health and substance abuse service system is well on its way in implementing regionalization. During fiscal year 2007 community mental health centers (CMHCs) were required to come together within each region and develop a unified regional plan for psychiatric services (called medication management services), utilizing funding appropriated in HB91. The number of services considered "regional" increased under SF76, and this spring, free-standing substance abuse centers (SACs) were integrated as partners into the regional planning and service implementation process within each region. One plan is required from each region that is signed by the chairs of the governing boards and demonstrates the involvement of each CMHC and SAC within the region. Plans also must show consumer involvement and collaboration with

applicable agencies and service systems. Contracts were established with a "lead agency" within each region that acts as the fiduciary agent and the conduit for information and data collection for regional services. Baring unforeseen difficulties, most regional services will be operational by October 1, 2007. Some substance abuse residential services will be implemented incrementally during the fiscal year.

One promising aspect of regionalization is the potential for development of regional acute inpatient and crisis stabilization services. A pilot project was funded through HB91 that enabled the MHSASD to purchase a continuum of acute inpatient, crisis stabilization, and social detoxification services within one region. This pilot will demonstrate the continuum will provide needed crisis services and impact admissions into the Wyoming State Hospital. The pilot project was awarded to the Southeast Region and services were initiated in May, 2007. While it is too soon to predict that these services will achieve the desired outcome, preliminary feedback indicates that the services, particularly crisis stabilization and social detoxification services are highly utilized and successful at preventing admissions into a higher level of care.

Although we have initiated the process of regionalization, it is too early to say we are finished with its development or that it is totally successful within each region. Quality improvements, analysis of outcome data, and continued work with providers are required to examine regional practices and identify areas of weakness. The MHSASD is committed, however, to the concept of regionalization. We believe regionalization is the best mechanism through which to provide quality and comprehensive services that are comparable statewide.

Attached as Appendix C is a summary of the status of actions undertaken by the Division to implement SF76.

Integration of Efforts:

What progress is being made toward developing an integrated plan among the State agencies? How are the courts being involved? The Management Audit Committee report on HB59 criticized the Executive Branch for its failure to establish an integrated plan for substance abuse. One of the main goals of the reorganization of the Division was to meet this requirement. Using existing positions, the Division created two positions with specific assignments to accomplish this goal, i.e. an Inter-Agency Coordinator and a Special Projects Coordinator.

The Division joined the Governor's Office and legislative leaders in applying to receive special training sponsored by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) on joint Legislative-Executive Branch efforts around substance abuse. This NCSL Academy included a two-day training in Chicago in September and included additional technical assistance designed to create common ground between Legislative and Executive Branch policy makers on the science of addiction.

The Executive Branch agencies have been working with Human Capital Management Services and Dr. Hank Gardner for four years to create an integrated database to better understand citizen use of State-funded human services. With the implementation of WCIS and new provider contracts, the outcome and service data for state-funded substance abuse services can now be added to this database. This will provide state agencies the ability to better integrate its work with common clients.

On September 12, 2007, the Directors of the departments of Health, Family Services, Corrections, Workforce Services, Employment, Transportation, Environmental Quality, Revenue, the Public Defender's Office, and the Military Department met with the Division Administrators and the Governor to form a working group to develop specific plans to integrate and share data, to assess outcomes and use of best practices, to coordinate in developing performance-based contracts, and to collaborate in legislative agenda and budget requests related to substance abuse.

There are several other examples of effective inter-agency work already in progress. In addition to the efforts described above, the departments of Corrections, Family Services, and Health have combined to create a demonstration project aimed at measuring the impact of providing early, wraparound services for mothers whose children are at risk of removal because of parental Methamphetamine (Meth) use. Called Most Valuable Parents (MVP), this inter-agency project is intended to provide intensive services to parents in order to reduce out-of-home placements and revocation of probation, keeping children safely with mothers while they receive treatment.

The Department of Family Services and the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Division of the Department of Health are collaborating with District and Juvenile Court Judge Ed Grant to contract with a case management officer to whom the court may refer child welfare cases. The case manager will act much like a drug court judge in regularly reviewing the progress of the parent, child and agency in compliance with the treatment plan. It is expected such monitoring of cases will reduce the length of time children are placed outside the home and improve treatment outcomes for addicted parents.

Another example of inter-agency planning and collaboration is a project involving the Public Defender's Office and the Division. Designed around research that documents the importance of taking advantage of crisis to motivate successful treatment, this demonstration project is intended to measure the efficacy of providing on-site treatment and case management in the Public Defender's Office. Criminal clients often wait three to four months from the time charges are filed until a disposition of their case. This project will use that time to start the addicted offender in treatment and to motivate him or her to continue.

It is intended that this will be the first phase of a larger demonstration project entitled "No Wrong Door." As it develops, the Division expects to enter similar arrangements providing onsite treatment and case management services in local offices of DFS, DOC, DWS, public health clinics, and other similar sites. Using best practices, such as brief screenings and early intervention, these projects will provide policy makers with useful data on the efficacy of providing timely services in the places where citizens receive other services meaningful to their lives.

It is noteworthy that the Drug Court Steering Committee, created following a Management Audit Committee report on drug courts, has concluded that there is a high degree of collaboration among Executive Branch agencies on the improvement of the Drug Court Program. The State Drug Court Panel includes representatives of the departments of Health, Family Services, Corrections, the Attorney General's Office, and the Governor's Advisory Board on Substance Abuse and Violent Crime. Acting together, this group reviews drug court grants and practices.

The departments of Health, Education, Family Services, Workforce Services, and Corrections conducted a study of children of incarcerated persons and a study of offenders who re-enter the community. The study was to identify issues related to children of incarcerated parents and develop recommendations based on the outcomes. A copy of the report and recommendations are available upon request.

The departments of Health, Education, Family Services, Workforce Services, and Corrections jointly conducted a study of offenders who re-enter the community. The study was to consider integrating services to provide educational, employment, substance abuse, mental health, medical, housing and other services for purposes of assisting in the reentry of incarcerated persons into the community.

The Department obtained a federal grant to help pilot improved coordination and integrated services for serious and violent offenders re-entering the community. The collaboration led to the addition of four Department positions dedicated to re-entry coordination. Re-entry staff is currently developing statewide standards to improve success and integrated key services that research has shown to improve the likelihood of success, such as education, employment, substance abuse, mental health, medical, and housing.

The Department of Education is working on a systems approach focusing on units in the Department, local school districts and communities, and with the departments of Health and Family Services. The research on helping at-risk children and families indicates that no single system can solve these problems working in isolation. The Department of Education and the other State agencies are committed to helping all students to be successful in a school, community, and family setting. These partnerships must be present at all levels in order to achieve traction regarding helping children and families.

The Division has the opportunity to work in partnership with the Department of Education to provide technical assistance that is delivered systematically to the communities involved in the SPF-SIG grant program. The Department of Education and the Division are working together to deliver prevention information to communities through the Prevention Education Resource Center (PERC). The PERC is an electronic portal that used to push out resources and information to SPF-SIG community partnerships. This portal can also be used to encourage SPF-SIG communities to communicate and share ideas and strategies.

This work would also be in concert with development/school-community partnerships in an effort called the Wyoming Healthy Student Success Model (WHSSM). WHSSM is a coordinated school health systems development effort that models systemization of learning supports for students in school districts. This system also includes local community and state level partners, as many of the supports students and families need comes from outside of the school.

Finally, a discussion of agency collaboration should include a review of the Addicted Offenders Accountability Act (AOAA). The AOAA was enacted as a critical component of HB59. The program was originally managed by the Wyoming Department of Health. In 2005, in an effort to improve the working relationship between AOAA and the correctional and judicial systems, management of AOAA was transferred to the Department of Corrections.

While the move has helped strengthen program integrity and structure, challenges continue. The program has experienced high turnover, of both the Coordinator and the Assessors, hampering efforts to provide adequate support for AOAA. The ability to promote and fine-tune the program has also been affected. To address this, the Department reclassified the Coordinator position to help recruit a higher caliber candidate with the necessary clinical and administrative skills. The Department also requested State positions for the six funded AWEC AOAA Assessor positions. While the budget request was not approved, the legislature is studying the issue. Offenders are to reimburse the State for the cost of the assessments. To date, \$82,620.60 has been collected.

A Request for Proposals (RFP) to provide assessments will be issued to all certified providers who serve the criminal justice population. The intent of the RFP is to explore the coordination of assessments with community providers. Efficient and timely assessments and improvement of access to treatment are priority program goals. The Department continues to use and rely on the TRI/DENS statewide database. The Department supports the continued use of this, or a similar, database to gather statewide information.

Financial

07-08 AOAA expenditure budget as created

Series	Amount	Purpose				
100	\$130,219	Salary and	Benefits Pr	ogram Coo	rdinator	
0221	\$18,400	Travel				
0420	\$20,160	data netwo	data networking services and telecommunications			tions
0520	\$52,500	space renta	space rental			
0901	\$895,328	6 AWEC as	6 AWEC assessor positions and WYSAC services			vices
TOTAL	\$1,116,607					

WYSAC report findings

Recently, the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) submitted a report entitled "The Wyoming Addicted Offender Accountability Act: The Candidates, Substance Abuse Assessment, and Treatment Recommendations from 2003 to 2006." Key findings from that report include:

- Seventy-four percent (74%) of offenders assessed during 2003-2006 were found to have substance abuse problems.
- Seventy percent (70%) of respondents found to have substance abuse problems were judged to have as their major problem.
 - o alcohol and one or more other drugs,

- o more than one drug but no alcohol, or
- o amphetamines.
- Forty-four percent (44%) of offenders are rated by assessors to be in need of drug treatment for a considerable or extreme problem.
- The drug most often identified as the major problem for offenders was amphetamines (13%).
- About one-third of all offenders reported that drug charges were the reason for their last period of incarceration and 35% of offenders are currently awaiting sentencing for drug charges. Nearly 70% reported two or more prior convictions.

Numbers of offenders referred and assessed per calendar year (YTD is 3-22-07)

<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u> (YTD)	2007(Projected)
203	1117	1283	1357	379	1825

2006 Number of Offenders with Substance Abuse Treatment Recommendations (stated in terms levels of care as defined by the American Society of Addictive Medicine Patient Placement Criteria), per Judicial District (assessments performed for the pre-sentence report)

Judicial District Number (counties)	Level .5	Level I	Level II	Level III
	Early Intervention	Outpatient	Intensive	Residential
			Outpatient	
1 (Laramie)	15	56	43	37
2 (Albany, Carbon)	19	39	27	25
3 (Sweetwater, Uinta, Lincoln)	7	15	48	32
4 (Sheridan, Johnson)	1	8	7	20
5 (Park, Washakie, Big Horn, Hot	0	4	33	52
Springs)				
6 (Campbell, Weston, Crook)	4	12	36	54
7 (Natrona)	5	13	28	25
8 (Platte, Niobrara, Converse,	5	13	28	25
Goshen)				
9 (Fremont, Sublette, Teton)	0	3	14	42

Explanation of "Levels" categories:

- .5 Early Education; considered more of a class rather than treatment
- I Outpatient; (less than 9 hours per week)
- II Intensive Outpatient (9 or more hours per week but less than 20), and partial hospitalization (20 or more hours per week but clients usually do not stay on premises)
- III Residential; (24 hour residential setting, includes varying degrees of medical services)

With the addition of the Inter-Agency Coordinator to the management staff of the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division, it is expected that the collaboration will be improved and the goal of establishing an integrated substance abuse effort will be accomplished in the coming year.

Community Empowerment:

What is being done to assist community-based leadership to meet their substance abuse needs? This, too, was a major consideration in the reorganization of the Division. The reorganization provided the Division with a section devoted to community treatment and prevention programs. Prior to the reorganization, the Division itself role-modeled fragmentation. Not only was mental health separated from substance abuse but Meth was fragmented from alcohol within the Substance Abuse Division. Tobacco prevention was separate and treatment and prevention programs were divided.

The philosophy of the Division is that our most significant role is to empower communities. We believe communities have more at stake in reducing the negative impacts of substance abuse than any State agency. We have undertaken efforts to assure integration of funding streams as a way of empowering communities, while encouraging local leaders to emerge and to work together to identify needs and to implement best practices as a part of effective strategies to solve their own problems.

The Prevention Framework Grant and the Community Initiative Grant are central to the community empowerment work and were made available by the legislature in SF76. The State of Wyoming was awarded the Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) on September 30, 2004. Its express purpose is to build the capacity of the State, Tribes, and communities to decrease substance use and abuse, promote mental health, reduce disability and co-morbidity, and relapse related to mental and substance use conditions.

The amount of the award was \$2.35 million, of which \$1,998,320.00 (85%) per year is to be distributed to Wyoming communities (counties) to assist prevention efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol. The primary targets for prevention efforts are underage drinking and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 years, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five or more drinks on any one occasion. The secondary target for prevention efforts concerns the most significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol in Wyoming, i.e., alcohol dependence and abuse, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, and alcohol-related crime.

The breakdown for the counties is:

- Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater receiving \$121,415 each
- Big Horn, Carbon, Converse, Fremont, Goshen, Lincoln, Park, Sheridan, Teton, Uinta receiving \$73,958 each
- Crook, Hot Springs, Johnson, Niobrara, Platte, Sublette, Washakie, Weston, and the Wind River Reservation receiving \$72,407 each

Under the federal grant, funds are used in the first year to assess needs, accumulate data, build local capacity, and to develop a strategic plan. This phase was completed in the fall of 2007.

The Division used this opportunity to provide an incentive for local collaboration among the Prevention Framework leaders and on-going community meth initiatives. The Division has made SF76 community grants available to every county based on their willingness to collaborate with similar community groups in the development of the research-based strategies that are identified

in the capacity building stage of the SPF-SIG. The Division has also interwoven other federal grants, such as the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant. The Division intends to also add Federal Prevention Block Grant funding to these in a combined funding stream. Grants to communities will be made beginning October 2007. It is noteworthy that the \$768,000 appropriated for this purpose in SF76 was augmented by the Department of Corrections, which contributed another \$250,000 so that grants could total a million dollars in the first year.

Prevention and Early Intervention:

With the significant financial investment made by the State in treatment, the Division is now focusing on early intervention and prevention. Prevention efforts are outlined above. In addition, the Division is working to implement an early screening intervention called Substance Abuse Early Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT). SBIRT is a best practice validated in research supported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

The Division is working with other State agencies to implement SBIRT as a part of the "No Wrong Door" initiative. Data show that the use of a brief four to six question screening instrument to determine whether there are red flags in a person's consumption of alcohol or drugs, affords an opportunity to educate the person about the health threat such use poses. Research has demonstrated that by simply conducting the screening and providing the person with education, drug and alcohol use may decline.

The Division is seeking a SAMHSA grant to conduct a demonstration project in the state and will ask the legislature to include State General Funds for the project in the upcoming budget.

Intervention: Intensive Supervision Program and Treatment Services for Juveniles

Under the Substance Abuse Control Plan, the Wyoming Department of Family Services (DFS) expanded the Intensive Supervised Program (ISP) for juvenile offenders. The ISP supports 20 officers and ten support staff. The ISP officers serve as youth probation officers working in teams of two probation officers to conduct the intensive supervision of the juvenile offenders. The average caseload for these ISP officers is approximately ten. DFS continues to review the staffing patterns and ISP placement within the state due to challenges of attrition and actual need in the region for ISP services.

DFS attempts to increase community-based treatment services available across Wyoming. Many contracts for these services have been developed as a result of the State Request for Proposal process. Each region contracts with private providers for services to ISP youth and families to include comprehensive substance abuse and/or psychological assessments, screening or evaluations, intensive outpatient treatment, treatment planning, referral services, home-based family interventions, intensive home-based services and therapeutic group sessions, community service coordination, mentoring services, DFS tracked increased levels of assessment, and treatment opportunities in communities for ISP youth and their families made possible through the funds received by DFS from the Substance Abuse Control Plan. The Juvenile Services Division of DFS has tracked out-of-home placements since the inception of the ISP. The out-of-home placement rates have decreased as more comprehensive supervision program efforts are implemented.

From July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, 216 youth were served on the ISP. Of the youth served by the program during this time, 80% successfully completed the program or have been successful on ISP in the community. Of the 216 high-risk youth, 78% received treatment services in the community, developed through the ISP. Youth also received services through other providers. Ninety-one percent of the youth graduated from high school, obtained a G.E.D., or remained in school. There were 3,215 urinalysis tests administered to this population, with only 7.2% returning positive for substances.

DFS continues to expand its re-entry services for ISP clients through the Serious and Violent Offender Re-Entry Initiative (SVORI) grant and funds allocated by the legislature. This initiative was created in response to the high number of juveniles being court ordered to out-of-home placement. DFS developed and contracted for programs, which serve juveniles considered to be at high risk for recidivism. The programs provide the necessary guidance to better ensure a more stable transition back into the community to those juveniles returning from out-of-home placement. This work has been done by the Re-entry/Aftercare Case Managers and contract providers with the close cooperation of the respective ISP officers.

4. Statistical Information

The Division's data plan includes the ability to measure treatment outcomes, as well as indicators of whether Wyoming is improving in its efforts to reduce the harmful community impacts of substance abuse and addiction.

In July 2007, the Division began receiving individual client reports from all publicly funded treatment providers on client outcomes measured through the Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures (WYPOMS). These measures mirror the National Outcome Measures (NOMS) and allow us to compare treatment results between Wyoming providers and those achieved in other states.

Beginning in October 2007, the Division will report outcomes of treatment across the State. As that data accumulates and as we learn more about what is effective for clients, it will form the basis for policy and contracting decisions.

During the summer of 2007, the research and data section of the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division began working with stakeholders across the state to develop the means of measuring progress in our combined efforts to reduce substance abuse in Wyoming. All agreed the ability to determine success would be served by agreeing on a common set of data indicators that could be updated at least once annually. The work group agreed to use the following data sets as a common measurement of progress:

- Treatment/assessment drug of choice (primary, secondary, tertiary) to determine what the trends are across counties to help decide what strategies need to be used to curb trends
- County of residence
- Level of treatment needed (inpatient, outpatient, residential)
- Criminal justice (Uniform Crime Report) on arrests (juvenile/adult)
- DUI arrests (juvenile/adult)
- DUI blood alcohol levels
- Healthcare as indicated by numbers of child health referrals

- Mothers with health department contacts
- Emergency room visits due to drug/alcohol use
- Communicable diseases associated with drug use, e.g. sexually transmitted diseases and hepatitis B/C
- Drug testing/workforce (% of positives for pre-employment tests and random tests. Type of drug, percentage of companies who are testing versus those who are not, and the percentage of employees subjected to drug testing
- Number and percentage of fatalities/accidents related to substance issues
- Number of foster care placements
- Schools data tracking in and out-of-school suspensions and expulsions, and alternatives to suspension
- Drop-out rates
- Prevention needs assessment for grade/county-level data on substances

The Division has begun to gather this data and expects to issue its first quarterly report on Wyoming substance abuse trends before the end of 2007. Graphs and charts, attached as Appendices A through L are intended to give the reader a quick view of the progress that has been made in recent years, as state and local governments and communities have given more attention to the challenges of substance abuse. It is clear that Wyoming is making progress as a result of the additional funding appropriated by the legislature and the efforts of citizens who want to make a difference. The following figures paint an interesting picture with regard to the present movement of substance use in Wyoming. While some substances show some consistency in use over the past five years, others show a definite decline.

5. Recommendations

- A. The State should continue to pursue the implementation of a regional service system. As it does, outcome data should be monitored to assist in decision making. Regional services should involve administrative consolidations in order to reduce the costs of services.
- B. The State should give added attention to prevention and early intervention programs. The majority of funding for these efforts now comes from federal grants. The State should consider using tobacco and alcohol taxes to provide an appropriate and sustained funding stream for prevention. The Division is aggressively pursuing early screening and education programs as a means of providing effective early intervention.
- C. Strategies that broaden the responsibility for substance abuse treatment, early intervention and prevention are required. Strategies for screening, prevention and treatment should be integrated into the mainstream of primary healthcare and social services.
- D. The State should pursue a strategy of empowering local community leadership in the effort to reduce the problems arising from substance abuse.
- E. Wyoming is making steady progress, as reflected in the attached graphs. While the challenges of alcohol and meth abuse remain serious, there has been noteworthy success. Unlike many states, Wyoming has the political and judicial leadership and the community support to meet the challenges. We continue to pursue well-considered plans and strategies.

6. Summation and Conclusions

Wyoming is making steady progress in reducing substance abuse. Over the last five years, a partnership between the three branches of government has improved the quality of programs, established research-based standards for prevention and treatment programs, created a drug court program that is a national model, and empowered community leaders to be involved. The significant commitment the State has made to funding successful programs has been joined with strong accountability messages. There is every reason to be optimistic that Wyoming will be a national leader these great challenges.

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Appendices 7.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Outcome Measures (NOMS) A:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

		MEASURES			
DOMAIN	OUTCOME	Treatn	Prevention		
1000000	***	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	Substance Abuse	
			Reduction in/no change in frequency of use at date of last service	30-day substance use (non-use/reduction in use) ▶	
	Abstinence from Drug/ Alcohol Use	NOT APPLICABLE		Perceived risk of use	
Abstinence	Alconol Ose		compared to date of first service ▶	Age at first use >	
				Perception of disapproval	
	Decreased Mental Illness Symptomatology	Under Development	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	
Employment/ Education	Increased/Retained Employment or Return to/Stay in School	Profile of adult clients by employment status and of children by increased school attendance	Increase in/no change in number of employed or in school at date of last service compared to first service ▶	ATOD suspensions and expulsions; workplace AOD use and perception of workplace policy	
Crime and Criminal Justice	Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement	Profile of client involvement in criminal and juvenile justice systems	Reduction in/no change in number of arrests in past 30 days from date of first service to date of last service ▶	Drug-related crime; alcohol-related car crashes and injuries	
Stability in Housing	Increased Stability in Housing	Profile of client's change in living situation (including homeless status)	Increase in/no change in number of clients in stable housing situation from date of first service to date of last service	NOT APPLICABLE	
Access/Capacity	Increased Access to Services (Service Capacity)	Number of persons served by age, gender, race and ethnicity ▶	Unduplicated count of persons served; penetration rate - numbers served compared to those in need	Number of persons served by age, gender, race and ethnicity	
	Increased Retention in Treatment - Substance Abuse	NOT APPLICABLE	Length of stay from date of first service to date of last service Unduplicated count of	Total number of evidence-based programs and strategies	
Retention	Reduced Utilization of Psychiatric Inpatient Beds - Mental Health	Decreased rate of readmission to State psychiatric hospitals within 30 days and 180 days	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	
Social Connectedness	Increased Social Supports/Social Connectedness ² /	Under Development	Under Development	Under Development	
Perception of Care	Client Perception of Care 1/	Clients reporting positively about outcomes	Under Development	NOT APPLICABLE	
Cost Effectiveness	Cost Effectiveness (Average Cost) ^{1/}	Number of persons receiving evidence- based services/number of evidence-based practices provided by	Number of States providing substance abuse treatment services within approved cost per person bands by the type of treatment	Increase services provided within cost bands within universal, selective, and indicated programs	
Use of Evidence-Based Practices	vidence-Based Use of Evidence-Based		Under Development	Total number of evidence-based programs and strategies	

Note: Prevention measures pending stakeholder approval. ¹⁷ Required by 2003 OMB PART Review.

^{2/} For ATR, "Social Support of Recovery" is measured by client participation in voluntary recovery or self-help groups, as well as interaction with family and/or friends supportive of recovery.

B:

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures – Mental Health Survey for Youth

MH

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures Mental Health Survey for Youth (Ages 12-17 years)

YOUTH

Client Name:	Date of Birth:	Today's Date:				
Please help our agency make service	s better by answering these	e questions. Thank you for your help.				
Length of Services 1. Approximately, how long have you	Length of Services 1. Approximately, how long have you been receiving services here?					
☐ Less than one month. ☐ 1-2 mo	onths \Box 3-5 months \Box 0	6 months to 1 year				
Living Situation 2. What is your current living situation? (Please check one.) □ With One or Both Parents □ With Another Family Member □ Foster Home □ Jail/ Detention Center/ Correctional Facility □ Therapeutic Foster Home □ Homeless / Runaway						
 Hospital Services 3. Have you been in the hospital for mental health and/or substance abuse problems in the PAST 3 MONTHS? □ Yes □ No 						
4. Have you been treated in the Eme problems in the <u>PAST 3 MONTH</u>	_ ·	e abuse and/or mental health □ No				
Education:5. Have you attended school at any t	ime in the <u>PAST 3 MONT</u> I	<u>HS</u> ?				
\square YES , I have attended school in the	past 3 months.					
5a. I am currently in (indicate grade level):						
5b. How many days of school did you miss in the <u>last MONTH</u> ? □ Not absent □ 1-2 days □ 3-4 days □ More than 4 days □ Don't remember						
5c. Have you been suspended in t	5c. Have you been suspended in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ?					
☐ Yes (indicate number of days	s): \square 1-2 days \square 3-4 α	lays ☐ More than 4 days				
☐ No, not suspended	☐ Don't remember					
\square NO , I have not attended school in the	ne past 3 months.					
5d. The highest grade I completed	d was (indicate grade level)	:				
5e. Why were you not in school?	(Please check all that apply.)					
☐ Working☐ Medical/Health Problems	☐ Graduated/ GED☐ Dropped Out	☐ Vacation/ Summer ☐ Expelled				

Su	<u>bstance Use</u>	
6.	Has your use of drugs and/or alcohol created prefamily, school, etc.) in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS?</u>	
T .	and Status	

runniy, senoon, etc.) in the 17151 5 WO	<u> </u>				
<u>Legal Status</u> 7. How many times were you arrested in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ?					
□ No Arrests □ 1 Arrest □ 2 Arrests	☐ 3 Arrests ☐ 4 or More Arrests				
8. How many days were you in a correction PAST 3 MONTHS?	nal facility/ jail/ juvenile detention in the				
□ Not in Jail □ 1-6 Days □ 1-2 Weeks	\Box 3-4 Weeks \Box 1-2 Months \Box 3 Months or More				
9. Have you received services for at least 2	months?				
☐ Yes	□ No – STOP HERE!				
Please answer question 10, below.	DO NOT answer question 10. Please provide any comments in "Client Comments" section below.				
Social Connectedness and Perception of Ser	<u>vices</u>				
10. As a direct result of services I received	from this center: (Please check all that apply.)				
 ☐ I do better in social situations. ☐ I get along better with my family. ☐ I am satisfied with my life right now. ☐ I do better in school and/or work. ☐ My housing situation has improved. 	 ☐ My symptoms are not bothering me as much. ☐ I am better able to cope when things go wrong. ☐ I am better at handling daily life. * * * ☐ I am NOT doing well now. 				
Youth Comments:					
F	or Official Use Only				
Client ID: Current C	GAF Score: Admission Date:				
Purpose of Evaluation: ☐ Admission ☐ Update ☐ Discharge ☐ Client left services/ Information not available ☐ Client Refused					

C: Wyoming Performance Outcome Measure – Mental Health Survey for Adults

MH

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures Mental Health Survey for Adults (18 Years and Older)

ADULT

Client Name:	Date of Birth:	Today	y's Date:		
Please help our agency make services bette	r by answering these	e questions. Than	ak you for your help.		
 Length of Services 1. Approximately, how long have you been □ Less than one month. □ 1-2 months 			☐ More than 1 year		
<u>Living Situation</u> (Please check one.)2. What is your current living situation?					
☐ Group Home ☐ Nurs	dential Treatment ing Home tutional Setting	☐ Jail/ Correction☐ Homeless / Ru☐ Other			
Hospital Services	6				
3. Have you been in the hospital for mental <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ?		ance abuse probl No	ems in the		
4. Have you been treated in the Emergency problems in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ?	Room for substance		ental health		
Education: 5. What is the highest grade you have comp □ No school □ Grade school (Grades 1-8) □ Some high school (Grades 9-12) □ Grade school (Grades 9-12)	Graduated high schoo Some college/ technic		□ Post graduate degree		
 6. Have you attended school, college or trade school training at any time in the PAST 3 MONTHS? ☐ Yes, I have attended school/college in the past 3 months. ☐ Yes, I have attended job training or technical education in the past 3 months. ☐ No, I have not attended school in the past 3 months. 					
7. Have you received any of the following in	the PAST 3 MONT	[HS? (Please chec	k all that apply.)		
☐ High school diploma/GED ☐ Training	g Certificate	llege Degree	Not Applicable		
Employment 8. Are you currently employed?					
☐ Part-Time: Less than 30 hours per week ☐ Full-Time: More than 30 hours per week		l Worker, currently abor Force (please			
If NOT IN LABOR FORCE, please specif	ÿ:				
☐ Homemaker☐ Student☐ Retired☐ Disabled	☐ Institutio☐ Unemplo ☐ Other☐ Not app	•	rironment		

Substance Use

9. Has your use of drugs and/or alcohol created problems in your life (problems with your job, family, school, etc.) in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS?</u> \square Yes \square No					
<u>Legal Status</u>					
10. How many ti	imes were you	ı arrested in tl	ne <u>PAST 3 MON</u>	THS?	
☐ No Arrests	□ 1 Arrest	☐ 2 Arrests	☐ 3 Arrests	☐ 4 or More Arres	ts
11. How many d PAST 3 MO		in a correction	nal facility/ jail/	juvenile detention	in the
☐ Not in Jail	☐ 1-6 Days	□ 1-2 Weeks	☐ 3-4 Weeks	□ 1-2 Months	☐ 3 Months or More
12. Have you red	ceived service	s for at least 2	months?		
☐ Yes			□ No - STOP	HERE!	
Please answer	r question 13,	below.		r question 13. Plea lient Comments" s	-
Social Connected	dness and Per	ception of Serv	rices		
13. As a direct re	esult of servic	es I received f	rom this center:	(Please check all	that apply.)
☐ I do better i	in social situat	ions.	☐ My symp	otoms are not bothe	ering me as much.
☐ I get along	\square I get along better with my family. \square I am better able to cope when things go wrong.				
☐ I am satisfi	ed with my life	e right now.	☐ I am bett	er at handling daily	life.
☐ I do better i	in school and/o	or work.		* * *	
☐ My housing	g situation has	improved.	☐ I am NO	T doing well now.	
Client Comme	nts:				
		Fo	or Official Use On	ly	
Client ID:		_ Current G	AF Score:	Admission	n Date:
Purpose of Evalua		Discharge □	Client left services	s/ Information not av	ailable □ Client Refused

D: Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures – Mental Health Survey for Families

MH

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures Mental Health Survey for Families (With Children Ages 0-11 years)

FAMILY

Client Name: Date of Bir	th: Today's Date:					
Please help our agency make services better by answeri	ng these questions. Thank you for your help.					
Length of Services 1. Approximately, how long has your child been receiving services here?						
\square Less than one month. \square 1-2 months \square 3-5 month	hs □ 6 months to 1 year □ More than 1 year					
Living Situation 2. What is your child's current living situation? (Please check one.) □ With One or Both Parents □ With Another Family Member □ Residential Treatment Center □ Foster Home □ Jail/ Detention Center/ Correctional Facility □ Therapeutic Foster Home □ Homeless / Runaway						
 Hospital Services 3. Has your child been in the hospital for mental health and/or substance abuse problems in the PAST 3 MONTHS? □ Yes □ No 						
4. Has your child been treated in the Emergency Room problems in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ? ☐ Y						
<u>Education:</u>5. Has your child attended school at any time in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS?</u>						
□ <u>YES</u> , my child has attended school in the past 3 months						
5a. He/she is currently in (indicate grade level):						
5b. How many days of school did your child miss in to □ Not absent □ 1-2 days □ 3-4 days □ Mo	·					
5c. Has your child been suspended in the PAST 3 Me	ONTHS?					
\square Yes (indicate number of days): \square 1-2 days	☐ 3-4 days ☐ More than 4 days					
☐ No, not suspended ☐ Don't ren	nember					
\square <u>NO</u> , my child has not attended school in the past 3 months	ihs.					
5d. The highest grade he/she completed was (indicate	e grade level):					
5e. Why was your child not in school? (Please check of	all that apply.)					
☐ Working☐ Graduated/ GED☐ Medical/Health Problems☐ Dropped Out	☐ Vacation/ Summer ☐ Too young ☐ Expelled					

Substance Use6. Has your child's use of drugs and/or alc family, school, etc.) in the PAST 3 MON	ohol created problems in his/her life (problems with a job, WTHS? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Legal Status 7. How many times has your shild been arm	poted in the DACT 2 MONTHS 9				
7. How many times has your child been arro	ested in the <u>FAST 5 MONTHS</u> :				
□ No Arrests □ 1 Arrest □ 2 Arrests	□ 3 Arrests □ 4 or More Arrests				
 8. How many days was your child in a correctional facility/ jail/ juvenile detention in the PAST 3 MONTHS? □ Not in Jail □ 1-6 Days □ 1-2 Weeks □ 3-4 Weeks □ 1-2 Months □ 3 Months or More 					
9. Has your child received services for at lea	ast 2 months?				
☐ Yes	□ No – STOP HERE!				
Please answer question 10, below.	DO NOT answer question 10. Please provide any comments in "Family Comments" section below.				
Social Connectedness and Perception of Serv	<u>rices</u>				
10. As a direct result of services received from	om this center, my child: (Please check all that apply.)				
 □ Does better in social situations. □ Gets along better with his/her family. □ Is better able to cope when things go wrong. □ Is better at handling daily life. □ Does better in school and/or work. □ Has improved his/her living situation. □ Is NOT doing well now. 					
Family's Comments:					

			For Official Use Only	
Client ID:		Responde	ent's Relationship to Client:	Admission Date:
Purpose of Evalu	uation:			
☐ Admission	☐ Update	☐ Discharge	☐ Client left services/ Information not available	☐ Family Refused

E: Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures – Substance Abuse Survey for Youth

SA

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures Substance Abuse Survey for Youth (Ages 12-17 years)

YOUTH

Client Name:	Date of Birth:	Today's Date:					
Please help our agency make servi	ices better by answering these ques	tions. Thank you for your help.					
Length of Services							
1. Approximately, how long have	you been receiving services here?						
☐ Less than one month. ☐ 1-2	months □ 3-5 months □ 6 mon	ths to 1 year					
<u>Living Situation</u>2. What is your current living situ	ation? (Please check one.)						
☐ With Another Family Member ☐ Foster Home ☐	Group Home Residential Treatment Center Jail/ Detention Center/ Correctional Fact Homeless / Runaway	☐ Institutional Setting ☐ Other ility					
Hospital Services							
=	or substance abuse and/or mental h Yes □ No	ealth problems in the					
in	mergency Room for substance abus	se and/or mental health problems					
Education:							
5. Have you attended school at any	y time in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS</u> ?						
☐ Yes , I have attended school in the	e past 3 months.						
5a. I am currently in (indicate §	grade level):						
	5b. How many days of school did you miss in the <u>last MONTH</u> ? □ Not absent □ 1-2 days □ 3-4 days □ More than 4 days □ Don't remember						
5c. Have you been suspended in the PAST 3 MONTHS? ☐ Yes (indicate number of days): ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3-4 days ☐ More than 4 days ☐ No, not suspended ☐ Don't remember							
□ No , I have not attended school in	the past 3 months.						
5d. The highest grade I complet	ed was (indicate grade level):						
5e. Why were you not in school? (A	Please check all that apply.)						
☐ Working ☐ Medical/Health Problems		Vacation/ Summer Expelled					

Alcohol and Drugs

6. Have you used	any of the following	ng in the <u>LAS</u>	Γ MONTH?	•		
Alcohol (any use at Alcohol (to intoxica Heroin Methadone Other Opiates/ Anal Barbiturates Sedatives/Hypnotic	lgesics	☐ Yes ☐ No		Cocaine Amphetamines Methamphetamine Cannabis Hallucinogens Inhalants Other	 ☐ Yes ☐ No 	
	ys have you been cl					
•	\mathbf{s} \square Not a	applicable	Sober D	ays □ N	lot applicable	
Legal Status	and word work amough	ad in the DAS	T 2 MONTI	HC9		
-	ies were you arrest					
☐ No Arrests	\square 1 Arrest \square 2 A	Arrests □ 3 A	Arrests \square 4	or More Arrests		
9. How many day PAST 3 MON	ys were you in a co <u>THS</u> ?	rrectional faci	lity/ jail/ juv	venile detention in	the	
☐ Not in Jail	□ 1-6 Days □ 1-2	2 Weeks □ 3-4	4 Weeks □	1-2 Months □ 3 N	Months or More	
12. Have you rec	eived services for a	it least 2 mont	hs?			
□ Yes		□N	o – STOP H	IERE!		
Please answer	Please answer question 13, below. DO NOT answer question 13. Please provide any comments in "Client Comments" section below.					
Social Connected	ness and Perception	n of Services				
13. As a direct re	esult of services I re	eceived from t	his center:	(Please check all t	hat apply.)	
☐ I do better in	social situations.		My symptor	ms are not bothering	me as much.	
☐ I get along be	tter with my family.		I am better a	ble to cope when this	ngs go wrong.	
☐ I am satisfied	with my life right nov	w. \square	I am better a	t handling daily life.		
☐ I do better in	school and/or work.			* * *		
☐ My housing s	ituation has improved	. [I am NOT d	oing well now.		
Youth Commer	nts:					
		For Offi	cial Use Only	,		
Client ID:	C	urrent GAF Sc	ore:	_ Admission l	Date:	
Purpose of Evalua Admission		orgo D Cliant	loft commence/	Information not are:	lable □ Client Refused	
	☐ Update ☐ Disch	arge 🗀 Chent	ieit services/	mormanon not avai	iadic 🗀 Chent Ketuseu	

F: Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures – Substance Abuse Survey for Adults

SA

Wyoming Performance Outcome Measures Substance Abuse Survey for Adults (18 Years and Older)

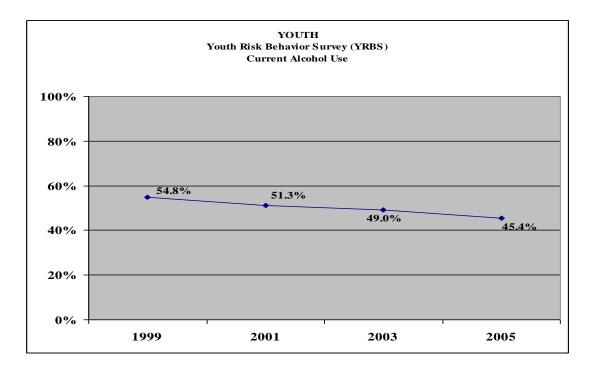
ADULT

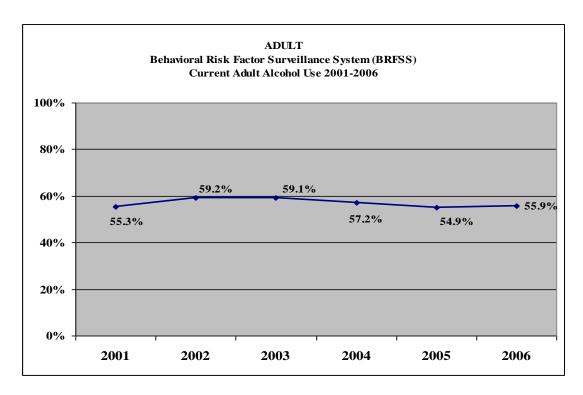
Client Name:	Date of Birth:	Today's Date:
Please help our agency make services	better by answering these	questions. Thank you for your help.
Length of Services		
1. Approximately, how long have you ☐ Less than one month. ☐ 1-2 month		
Living Situation		
2. What is your current living situation	on? (Please check one.)	
☐ House, Apartment, or Trailer☐ Group Home☐ Supported Housing	☐ Residential Treatment☐ Nursing Home☐ Institutional Setting	☐ Jail/ Correctional Facility☐ Homeless / Runaway☐ Other
Hospital Services		
3. Have you been in the hospital for separate 3 MONTHS?	ubstance abuse and/or men □ Yes □ No	
	gency Room for substance ☐ Yes ☐ No	abuse and/ or mental health problems
Education:		
5. What is the highest grade you have	completed?	
☐ No school ☐ Grade school (Grades 1-8) ☐ Some high school (Grades 9-12)		
6. Have you attended school, college of	or trade school training at a	any time in the <u>PAST 3 MONTHS?</u>
☐ Yes, I have attended school/colleg☐ Yes, I have attended job training o☐ No, I have not attended school in t	or technical education in the p	past 3 months.
7. Have you received any of the follow	ving in the PAST 3 MONTI	HS? (Please check all that apply.)
		ege Degree
Employment 8. Are you currently employed?		
☐ Part-Time: Less than 30 hours per ☐ Full-Time: More than 30 hours per		orker currently not working r Force (please specify below)
If NOT IN LABOR FORCE, please	specify:	
☐ Homemaker ☐ Student ☐ Retired ☐ Disabled	☐ Institution/ C☐ Unemployed☐ Other☐ Not applicab	

Alcohol and Drugs						
9. Have you used any of the following	ng in the <u>I</u>	LAST MO	NTH?			
Alcohol (any use at all) Alcohol (to intoxication) Heroin Methadone Other Opiates/ Analgesics Barbiturates Sedatives/Hypnotics/Tranquilizers	 ☐ Yes 	 □ No □ No □ No □ No □ No □ No 	Cocaine Amphetamines Methamphetamine Cannabis Hallucinogens Inhalants Other	 ☐ Yes 	 □ No 	
10. How many days have you been	clean and/	or sober?				
	lot applicab		Sober Days	☐ Not ap	plicable	
Legal Status 11. How many times were you arre □ No Arrests □ 1 Arrest □ 2		·				
12. How many days were you in a c PAST 3 MONTHS?	correctiona	al facility/	jail/ juvenile detention i	n the		
□ Not in Jail □ 1-6 Days □ 1-	2 Weeks	□ 3-4 Wee	ks □ 1-2 Months □ 3 N	Months or N	T ore	
12. Have you received services for	at least 2 n	nonths?				
□ Yes	[\Box No $-$ S ⁷	ΓOP HERE!			
Please answer question 13, below. DO NOT answer question 13. Please provide any comments in "Client Comments" section below.						
Social Connectedness and Perception	n of Servic	<u>ees</u>				
13. As a direct result of services I r	eceived fro	om this ce	nter: (Please check all t	hat apply.)		
☐ I do better in social situations.		□ Му s	ymptoms are not bothering	me as much.		
☐ I get along better with my family.		□ I am	better able to cope when thi	ngs go wron	g.	
☐ I am satisfied with my life right no	w.	□ I am	better at handling daily life.			
☐ I do better in school and/or work.			* * *			
☐ My housing situation has improved	l. 	□ I am	NOT doing well now.			
Client Comments:						
	For	Official Us	se Only			
Client ID:	Current GA	F Score: _	Admission 1	Date:		
Purpose of Evaluation: ☐ Admission ☐ Undate ☐ Disch	norgo D.C	liant laft sa	rvices/Information not avai	labla 🗆 Cli	ant Dafusad	

G: Alcohol Use: Youth and Adult Current Use

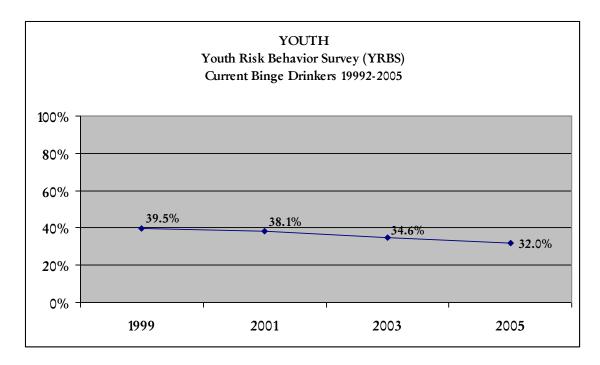
While it appears that youth use of alcohol is declining, adult use has been relatively stable across time, with changes +/- approximately 4% since 2001.

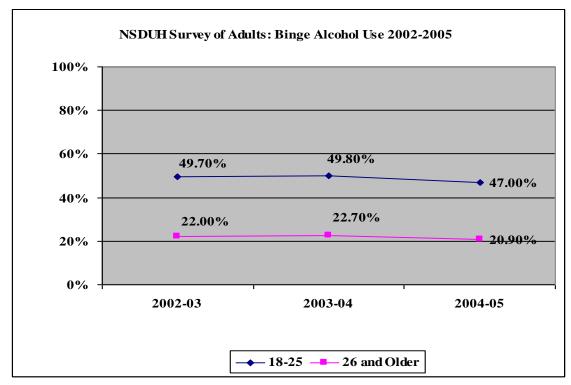




H: Binge Drinking: Youth and Adult Patterns

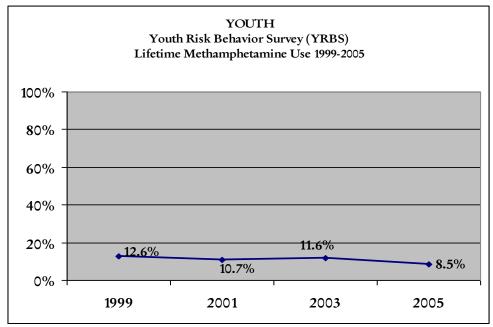
Since 1999, youth self-reported occurrence of 'current binge drinking' has decreased by approximately 7.5%. Similarly, adult self-reported binge drinking has decreased, though by only approximately 1-3%.





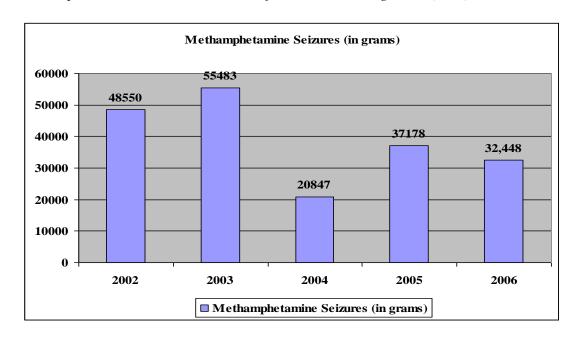
I: Methamphetamine Use: Youth Lifetime Use

Following a slight increase in 2003, lifetime methamphetamine rates for Wyoming's youth have seen a general decline since 1999. This trend is encouraging, however, it is important to consider the fact that alcohol use across the same years is much higher than methamphetamine use rates.



Please note that survey questions asking about 'lifetime use' include any number of incidents (e.g., one-time users included).

J: Methamphetamine Seizures: Division of Criminal Investigations (DCI)



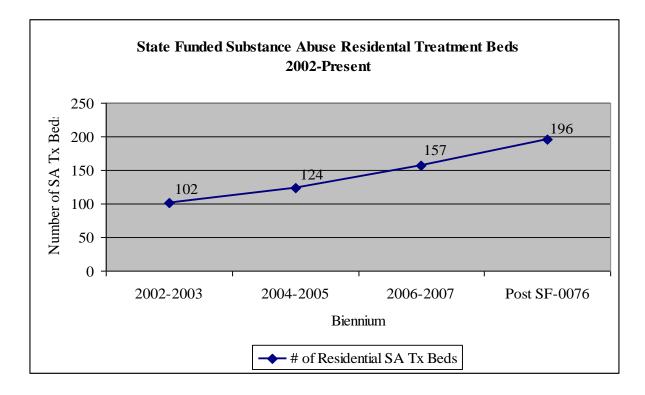
K: Methamphetamine Labs 2001-2006

Meth Labs Reported by Division of Criminal Investigation 2001-2006

Year	Total Labs	% Change
2001	20	-
2002	60	200%
2003	18	-70%
2004	17	-5.5%
2005	13	-23.5%
2006	7	-46.2%

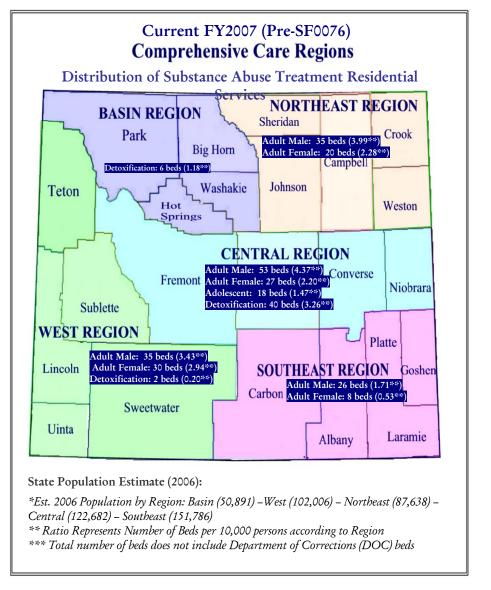
L: Substance Abuse Treatment Beds: Evolution from 2002 to Post S.F. 0076

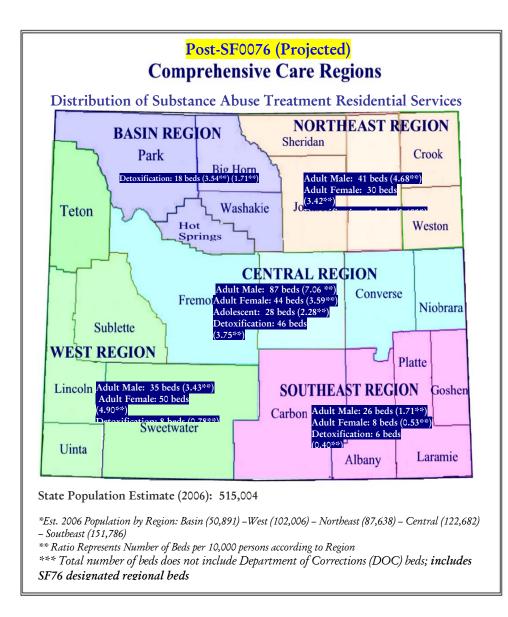
The following figure depicts the change across time in total number of State-funded substance abuse treatment beds available in the state of Wyoming from 2002 through the present. The number of beds has steadily risen since 2002, with the total number seeing an increase of almost 100%.



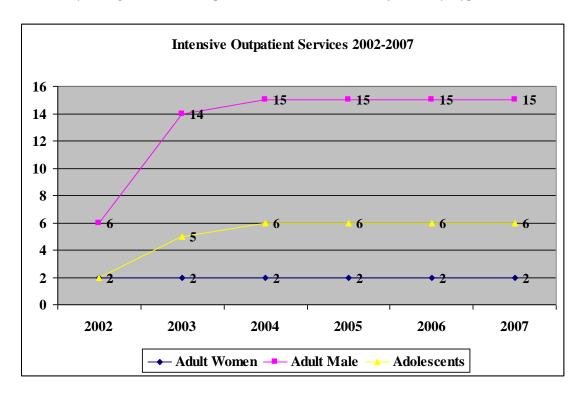
M: Per Capita Examination of Treatment Beds

For a more complex examination of the most recent legislation (the passage of SF76) and its impact on residential treatment availability, the following regional maps depict the raw number of beds by region, as well as the per capita number of beds. The first graphic shows the present (FY2007) number of beds; the second shows the expected number of beds by region according to SF76.

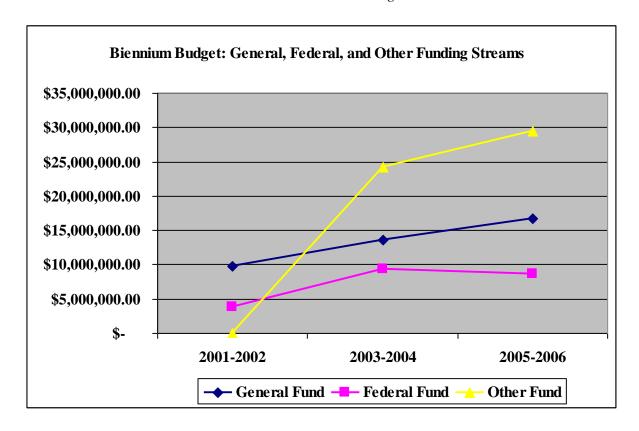




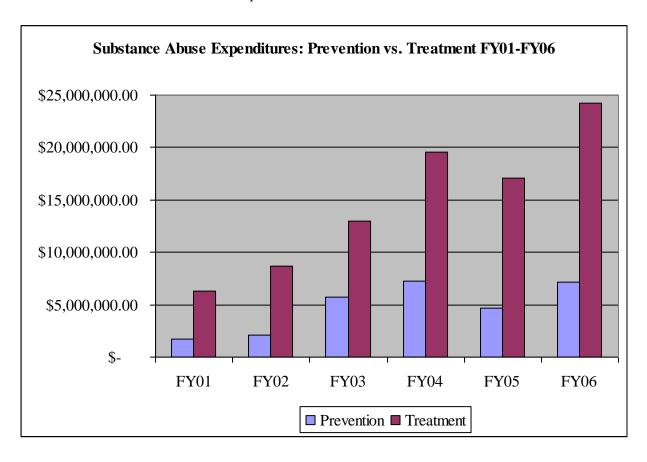
N: Wyoming Intensive Outpatient Services (Number of Beds by Type)

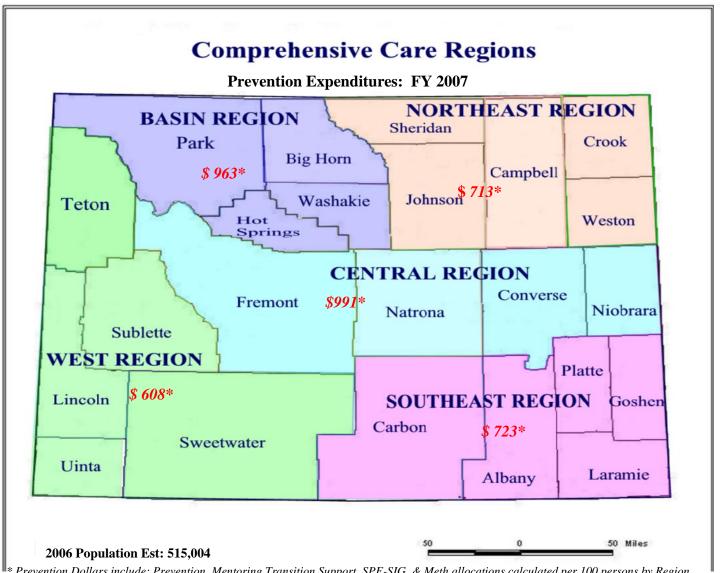


O: General Substance Abuse Division Biennium Budget



P: Substance Abuse Division Expenditures: Prevention vs. Treatment

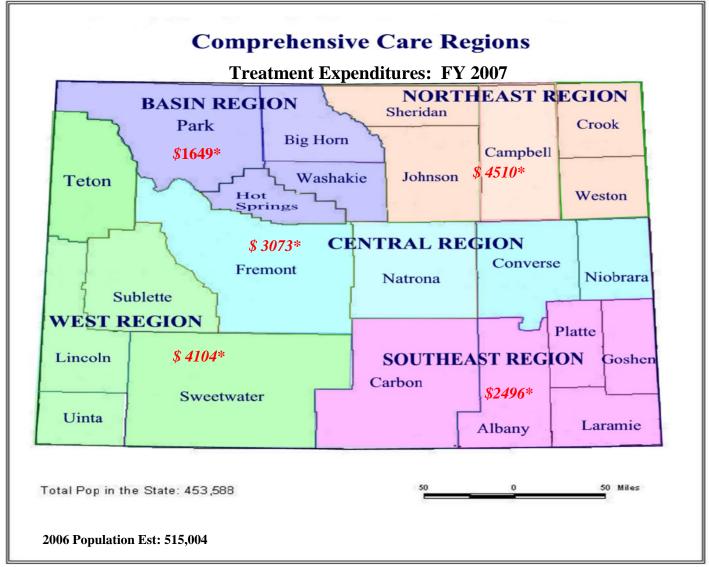




Prevention Dollars include: Prevention, Mentoring Transition Support, SPF-SIG, & Meth allocations calculated per 100 persons by Region
*Est. 2006 Population by Region: Basin (50,891) –West (102,006) – Northeast (87,638) – Central (122,682) – Southeast (151,786)

** Represents Expenditures per 100 persons according to Region

R: Treatment Specific Expenditures FY 2007 by Region and Per Capita



*Est. 2006 Population by Region: Basin (50,891) –West (102,006) – Northeast (87,638) – Central (122,682) – Southeast (151,786) ** Represents Expenditures per 100 persons according to Region

S: Department of Family Services Expenditures FY 2007

Agency Name:	Department of Family Services		FY 07
		Aı	mount
Staffing:	Description/ Number FTE's		
	ISP PROBATION & SUPPORT STAFF / Thirty (30)		1,299,691
	Printing, Office Supplies, Travel, etc		298,400
	Space Rental		18,216
	Telecom - ITD		69,167
	Other		81,584
		Support Services Total	467,366

Vendor	Service Type	Amount	Location
FRONTIER PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOC	PSYCHOLOGICAL AND/OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE	4,405	EVANSTON
BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS / Greater Wyoming	MENTORING SERVICES & COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATION	152,847	LARAMIE
WITH EAGLES WINGS / THREE HOOPS	SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AND COUNSELING	14,386	SHERIDAN
YOUTH EMERGENCY SERVICES, INC	DAY TREATMENT FOR ISP YOUTH AND FAMILIES	30,852	GILLETTE
CEDAR MOUNTAIN CENTER / WEST PARK HOSPITAL	YOUTH COUNSELING FOR BEHAVIORAL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE	11,520	CODY
BIG HORN COUNTY HEALTH	COMMUNITY BASED AND FAMILY THERAPY	23,273	BASIN
EASTERN SHOSHONE	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM	45,962	SHOSHONE
G4S	ELECTRONIC MONITORING	10,724	CALIFORNIA
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING	WYSAC- DATA ANALYSIS	44,123	LARAMIE
	TOTAL	338,092	

Subtotal for FY07	2,105,150

Total	
Biennium 07 Appropriations	2,521,065
Biennium 08 Appropriations	2,521,065
Total Appropriations for FY 2007-2008	5,042,130
Balance Appropriations for FY 2007-2008	2,936,980
check	2,105,150

 $\$81,\!584$ posted in "other" is all other 900 series expenditures that were not "contracted"

All figures as of June 30, 2007

T: Department of Corrections Expenditures FY 2007

Agency Name: Department of Corrections FY07 Expenditures Substance Abuse Control Plan

Staffing:	Description/ Number FTE's	1- 100 Bed Contract Monitor13-Substance Abuse/Drug Court Agents1-AOAA Coordinator; 6 AWEC AssessorsTotal	\$62,781 \$843,592 \$391,403	
Support Services	Includes: 200, 400 and 500 series	100 Bed Contract Monitor	\$4,076	
	Selles	Community Substance Abuse/Drug Court AOAA Support Services Total	\$4,824 \$49,680	
Professional Contractual Services				
00.1.000	Vendor	Service Type		
	Community Education Centers	Drug court/residential/transitional treatment	\$27,795	
	WYSAC	Assessors - AOAA	\$6,302	
	Angela Lavery Benson	Assessor - AOAA	\$3,100	
	Interpreters	Interpreting - AOAA	\$463	
	Advertising	Advertising - AOAA	\$304	
	Commercial Printing	Commercial Printing - AOAA	\$69	
	Commercial Printing	Commercial Printing 100 bed	\$15	
		Total		\$38,048
		Subtotal for FY07		\$1,394,406
		Biennium 06/07 Appropriations	\$3,587,004	
		B11#7246 Market/cost of living)	\$12,835	
		B11#7334 (To Health)	-\$250,000	
		Total Appropriations for FY 2007-2008	\$3,349,839	
		Unspent Balance Appropriations for FY 2007-2008		\$1,955,433
		Encumbrances as of 6/30/07		\$297,660

Unobligated Balance 6/30/06

\$1,657,773

U: Wyoming Department of Health – Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division Expenditures FY 2007

AGENCY: Department of Health - Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division

FY07 Expenditures - Substance Abuse Control Plan

All figures as of June 30, 2007

All lightes as of Julie 30, 2007						
Staffing:				\$160,977		
Support Services travel, office supplies, regis	strations, publication	ons, training, temp	p services, etc	\$65,948		
Sub-Total				\$226,925		
Substance Abuse Services						
Provider	OP	Residential	Total	County		
Big Horn	\$143,636	rtoolaoritiai	\$143,636	Big Horn		
Campbell	\$167,928		\$167,928	Campbell		
Carbon	\$74,503		\$74,503	Carbon		
Central	\$308,337		\$308,337	Natarona		
Curran-Seeley	\$106,475		\$106,475	Teton		
Solutions for Life	\$96,545		\$96,545	Converse		
Fremont	\$282,597		\$282,597	Fremont		
High Country	\$97,575		\$97,575	Lincoln & Sublette		
Hot Springs	\$58,334		\$58,334	Hot spring		
Mt. Regional-Cornerstone	\$96,474		\$96,474	Uinta		
Northern	\$308,319		\$308,319	Sheridan		
Pathfinder				Laramie		
ShoRap				Wind River		
Peak Wellness Ctr	\$934,870	\$295,896	\$1,230,766	Laramie		
Southwest	\$164,621	\$239,300	\$403,921	Sweetwater		
Washakie	\$138,297		\$138,297	Washakie		
West Park-Cedar Mt Ctr	\$173,474		\$173,474	Park		
Wystar		\$636,960	\$636,960	Sheridan		
FCACC (detox)		\$471,138	\$471,138	Fremont		
Sub-Total	\$3,151,985	\$1,097,156	\$4,795,279			
Drug Court						
Adult Tribal SA Court			\$172,403	Wind River		
Albany Co Adult			\$199,126	Albany		
Evanston Juvenile			\$204,407	Unita		
Laramie Co Adult amended to increase			\$276,020	Larmaie		
Lincoln Co Adult DC			\$159,363	Lincoln		
Natrona Co. Adult			\$334,507	Natrona		
Park County Adult			\$200,000	Park		
Sheridan Co Adult \$200,000			\$145,401	Sheridan		
Sheridan Juvenile			\$200,000	Sheridan		
Sweetwater Family Trmt Court			\$43,282	Sweatwater		
Uinta Co Adult			\$248,338	Unita		
Campbell Co Adult DC Refund			-\$163,915	Campbell		
Campbell Juvenile & Family			-\$16,726			
Teton Co Drug Ct			-\$46,835	Teton		
Johnson Co Adult DC Refund			-\$2,867	Johnson		
Johnson Co Juvenile DC Refund 05-06			-\$12,689			
Johnson Co DC Refund FY04-05			-\$44,084			
Sweetwater Treatment Court			-\$26,836	Sweetwater		
Drug Court Conference Awards			\$5,354	Statewide		

Sub-Total

\$1,874,250

Prevention

Youth Engagement	\$11,080
Underage Alcohol Compliance	\$139,016
ATOD Prevention	\$31,374
Sub-Total	\$181,470

Professional Contractual Services

Fiolessional Contractual Services	
Evaluations	\$133,866
Data System	\$24,821
Certification	\$536,897
Consulting/Technical Assistance	\$69,770
Drug Test Kits	\$75,402
Social Marketing	\$400,000
Children-Incarcerated Parents Study	\$50,000
Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA)	\$124,932

 Sub-Total
 \$1,415,687

 Total FY07
 \$8,493,611

 Biennium 2007-2008 Appropriations
 \$19,269,863

 Balance for FY 2007-2008
 \$10,776,252